

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	920 Goajiro	920 Goajiro	920 Goajiro
920	01 p ⁰¹ [p-unreleased] ⁶⁰	23 l-flap-long ^{02 30}	59 schwa-nasalized ^{10 35 36} (limited)
920	02 p-long ³⁰	24 p-preaspirated ⁰⁷	60 a ^{11 66} (tag(+),free) */a-long/ *[epsilon] *[o-open] [a-voiceless] ⁶⁴ (free)
920	03 t ^{01 02 31} [t-unreleased] ⁶⁰	25 t-preaspirated ^{02 07}	61 a-long ³⁴ *[a]
920	04 t-long ^{02 30}	26 k-preaspirated ⁰⁷	62 a-nasalized ³⁵
920	05 k [k-unreleased] ⁶⁰ [gamma] ^{03 61}	27 t/s-hacek-preaspirated ^{02 07}	63 u ^{12 63 66} (tag(+),allo,free) */w/ */u-long/ [u-voiceless] ⁶⁴ (free)
920	06 k-long ³⁰	51 i ^{63 66} (tag(+),free,allo) */yod/ */i-long/ [i-voiceless] ⁶⁴ (free)	64 u-long ³⁴
920	08 t/s-hacek ^{01 02}	52 i-long ³⁴ *[i]	65 u-nasalized ³⁵
920	09 t/s-hacek-long ^{02 30}	53 i-nasalized ³⁵	66 o-open ^{09 66 67} (tag(+),allo,free) */a/ */o-open-long/ [o-open-voiceless] ⁶⁴ (free)
920	10 s ^{02 04 31}	54 epsilon ^{09 65 66} (tag(+),allo,free) */a/ */epsilon-long/ [epsilon-voiceless] ⁶⁴ (free)	67 o-open-long ^{09 34} *[o-open]
920	11 s-long ^{02 30}	55 epsilon-long ^{09 34} *[epsilon]	68 o-open-nasalized ^{09 35}
920	12 s-hacek ⁰²	56 epsilon-nasalized ^{09 35}	69 yod *[i] [d/z-hacek] ^{13 37 68} (limited,allo)
920	13 s-hacek-long ^{02 30}	57 schwa ^{10 66} (tag(+),free) */schwa-long/ [schwa-voiceless] ⁶⁴ (free)	70 w *[u] [gamma-labialized] ^{13 37 69} (free)
920	14 eng ³² (transitional)	58 schwa-long ^{10 34} *[schwa]	
920	15 m ³²		
920	16 m-long ³⁰		
920	17 n ^{02 32}		
920	18 n-long ^{02 30}		
920	19 l-flap ^{02 05}		
920	20 r-trill ^{02 06}		
920	21 glottal stop ³³		
920	22 h		
920	\$a Goajiro \$d Arawakan \$e N Columbia \$f 40,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Jim Lorentz (review)		
920	\$a Holmer, Nils M. \$b 1949 \$c Goajiro (Arawak) I: Phonology \$d IJAL 15.45-56 \$q informants \$r unknown \$R Probably on and off for at least one year. \$s This is a very problematic source. There is quite a bit of information here but the information is often imprecise, ambiguous or contradictory. The user should personally consult the source. [JLJ]		
920	\$a PREASPIRATED STOPS \$A The status of the preaspirated stops /p-preaspirated, t-preaspirated, k-preaspirated, t/s-hacek-preaspirated/ in Goajiro is unclear. They occur in medial position, usually stem internally, but sometimes at the beginning of a stem which is preceded by a prefix. (p.49, 56) Many speakers do not have the preaspiration, but have a somewhat lengthened vowel instead. (p.49) For other speakers preaspiration apparently has phonemic status. The historical origin is unclear. (p.49) [JHC]		
920	\$a STRESS \$A "The word stress in Goajiro is altogether dependent on the nature of the syllable, from which it follows that the same word may have two or more fully stressed syllables.... Every syllable containing a medial long or nasalized vowel or a diphthong, or a vowel followed by a geminated consonant or a consonant group, is heavy and has main stress.... Notice that the nasalization (except in the case mentioned above) has no effect on the syllabic stress." (p.50) Holmer differentiates 4 different syllable types which are correlated, apparently, with stress.		

For more detail consult the source, p.50.

920 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(V)(C) \$A Based on examples. Diphthongs include /a/ + /i/, u/. (p.47)

920 \$a VOWEL HARMONY \$A There appears to be a limited kind of phonotactic and morphophonemic vowel harmony in Goajiro. "Usually the first stressed vowel of the word defines the quality of the succeeding short vowels, especially if they are 'schwa.'" See source p.52 for examples.

920 \$a VOWELS \$A Values for the vowels inferred from symbol. "The values of the individual vowels are practically the same as in Spanish." (p.47)

920 01 \$A Stops and affricates "are not determined as to vocalicity, the voiceless quality as a rule prevailing. In Spanish words, however, voiced forms are occasionally heard." (p.48)

920 02 \$A Exact point of articulation for /t, t/s-hacek, s, s-hacek, n, l-flap, r-trill/ not specified. [MR]

920 03 \$A Values for [gamma] inferred from symbol.

920 04 \$A "/s/ likewise is almost without exception voiceless. Stray voiced forms ([z]) do occur between vowels...but lack all importance." (p.48)

920 05 \$A "The sound of /l-flap/ is peculiar, being a kind of one-flap liquid, intermediate between Spanish 'ele' and 'ere.' Sometimes...the distinction between /l-flap/ and /r-trill/ offers great difficulty." (p.48)

920 06 \$A "The 'r-sound'...is moderately trilled and somewhat prolonged." (p.48)

920 07 \$A Preaspiration may be replaced by lengthening of the preceding vowel.

920 09 \$A "/epsilon/, and especially /o-open/, are very open." (p.47)

920 10 \$A "As for /schwa/, it strikes me as being an unrounded frontal [u] (not unlike the front variety of Scottish Gaelic 'ao'). Very roughly it may be equated [sic!] to French 'u' or 'eu,' but a phonemic differentiation between the latter two varieties does not seem possible." (p.47)

920 11 \$A "Short /a/...is often more like English short [u]..., which sometimes makes the distinction between /a/ and /schwa/ difficult." (p.47)

920 12 \$A "Before initial /u/, a faint [w] is usually heard." (p.48)

920 13 \$A Values for [d/z-hacek, gamma-labialized] inferred from symbol.

920 30 \$A "The long (or geminated) consonants only occur in intervocalic position." (p.49) These long consonants are said to have originated principally from "the contraction of original double consonants or of consonant groups, of which the first member is an implosive" (i.e., unreleased--JL). (p.55)

920 31 \$A /t, s/ do not occur before /i/. There are several exceptions, see source p.54.

920 32 \$A Nasalized vowels may be realized with a nasal consonant off-glide before consonant or word-finally. The preconsonantal off-glide is homorganic to the following consonant; the word-final off-glide is [eng], which only occurs in Ocaina as this transitional sound. (p.48).

920 33 \$A "The /glottal stop/ occurs chiefly between two vowels which do not form a diphthong; in initial or final position, as well as before a consonant, the /glottal stop/ is usually suppressed in the pronunciation." (p.47)

920 34 \$A "Many words are distinguished by the vowel length only.... The vowel length is, however, often fluctuant. In monosyllabic words and in words of three or more syllables, a final [long] vowel" may be shortened. (p.78)

920 35 \$A Nasalized vowels do not contrast in terms of length. (p.48)

920 36 \$A "As nasalized /schwa-nasalized/ is very rare and nasalized [schwa/yod] very common, it might be suspected that they are variants of the same phoneme." (p.48)

920 37 \$A [d/z-hacek] is limited to some speakers, apparently, since Holmer reports it as occurring for only one of his informants. This phenomenon was also limited to certain words. The occurrence of [d/z-hacek, gamma-labialized] "may to some extent be attributed to Spanish influence." (p.48)

920 60 \$A "Syllable-ending /p, t, k/ are implosive consonants...i.e., they are merely articulated, not pronounced, whence their occurrence often escapes the listener who is not used to them or prepared to find them." (p.49)

920 61 \$A /k/ is realized as [gamma] "before /l-flap/." (p.49)

920 63 \$A Glides are realized as homorganic vowels word finally.

920 64 \$A Short vowels are usually devoiced word finally and sometimes before fricatives and affricates (which are voiceless). ("Final short vowels are usually voiceless (or whispered) in normal speech. But it does not happen always, and especially not when the final vowel is preceded by certain consonant groups, e.g. '-kl-.'" (p.51))

920 65 \$A /a/ is raised to [epsilon] before or after /i/ and /yod/.

920 66 \$A Long vowels may be shortened word finally in all non-disyllabic words, and before /h/. (It is not clear whether these allophonic short vowels are also devoiced (cf. voiceless vowel allophones) word finally.)

920 67 \$A /a/ is raised to [o-open] before or after /u/ and /w/.

920 68 \$A /yod/ is realized as [d/z-hacek] word initially

920 69 \$A There is "a marked tendency [for /w/]...to be pronounced like Spanish 'gu' (i.e. [gamma]-labialized) especially...after a nasal." (p.48)